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An important task of the PAN is to cooperate with the progressive scholars of the world, above all with the science of the Soviet Union. Prof St. Mazur, scientific secretary, stated that the PAN will realize its tasks by the use of various research aids on hand, of which the most important is the development of a plan for scientific research projects and its fulfillment. Tasks particularly important for the development of the economy and national culture will be taken into account, and will be resolved not only by research establishments of the PAN but by other existing research establishments as well.

To fulfill one of its basic tasks, the PAN is going to make use of other research means, by evaluating the scientific work plans of research establishments not belonging to the PAN, by applying the proper policy toward scientific societies, by influencing the themes of the scientific meetings and conferences, and by giving direction to the scientific publishing activities. This is already being done. The scientific secretary further emphasized that the fundamental activity of the PAN is to conduct scientific projects in its own research establishments. A lack of scientific personnel precludes setting up within the near future a larger number of research establishments within the framework of the PAN. At present the PAN will depend upon research establishments outside its framework, and particularly upon the research establishments of the higher schools.

The Presidium approved the motion made by the Scientific Secretariat that four research organizations be received into the PAN. The secretaries of each of the sections of the PAN reported on the four research organizations, which include the following:

- (1) Institute for Literary Research (Instytut Badan Literackich).
- (2) Nencki State Institute of Experimental Biology (Panstwowy Instytut Biologii Doswiadczalnej imienia Nenckiego).
- (3) Research Laboratory for Dendrology and Pomology (Zaklad Dendrologii i Pomologii).
- (4) State Mathematics Institute (Panstwowy Instytut Matematyczny).

The Presidium confirmed the following list of committees and commissions for each of the PAN sections:

Section One - Committee on Law (Komitet Nauk Prawnych), Committee on Economics (Komitet Nauk Ekonomicznych), Committee on the History of Polish Science (Komitet Historii Nauki Polskiej), Committee on Slavic and Russian Literature (Komitet Slawistyczny i Rusycystyczny), Oriental Committee (Komitet Orientalistyczny), Committee on Philosophy (Komitet Filozoficzny), Committee on Neophilology (Komitet Neofilologiczny), Committee on the History of Material Culture and the History of Art (Komitet Historii Kultury i Historii Sztuki), Committee on Ancient Culture (Komitet Nauk o Kulturze Antycznej), Committee on Polish Literature (Komitet Nauki o Literaturze Polskiej), Committee on Linguistics (Komitet Jezykoznawczy), and the Program Commission of the Institute of History (Komisja Programowa Instytutu Historii).

Section Two - Committee on Ecology (Komitet Ekologiczny), Committee on Biochemistry (Komitet Biochemiczny), Committee on Anthropology (Komitet Antropologiczny), and Committee on Parasitology (Komitet Parazytologiczny).

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Section Three - Committee on Mathematics (Komitet Matematyczny); Committee on Physics (Komitet Fizyczny); Committee on Chemistry (Komitet Chemiczny), with the following three subcommittees: Subcommittee on Inorganic Chemistry and Technology (Podkomitet Chemii i Technologii Nieorganicznej), Subcommittee on Organic Chemistry and Technology (Podkomitet Chemii i Technologii Organicznej), and Subcommittee on Physicochemistry and Chemical Engineering (Podkomitet Fizykochemii i Inżynierii Chemicznej); Committee on Geography (Komitet Geograficzny); Committee on Astronomy (Komitet Astronomiczny); and Committee on Geodesy (Komitet Geodezyjny).

Section Four - Committee on Land Engineering (Komitet Inżynierii Lądowej), Committee on Water Engineering (Komitet Inżynierii Wodnej), Committee on Machine Construction (Komitet Budowy Maszyn), Committee on Technology and Machine Processing (Komitet Technologii i Przetworstwa Mechanicznego), Committee on Mining (Komitet Górnictwa), Committee on Electrotechnology (Komitet Elektrotechniki), and organizational commissions of the Water Institute (Instytut Wodny) and the Institute of Basic Technical Problems (Instytut Podstawowych Problemów Techniki).

Report on the Second Session of the Presidium of the PAN

The second session of the Presidium of the PAN took place on 4 July 1952. The following members took part: Pror J. Dembowski, chairman of the PAN; professors K. Nitsch, W. Sierpinski, and W. Wierzbicki, deputy chairmen; professors J. Dabrowski, P. Fiedler, N. Gasiorowska, J. L. Jakubowski, St. Kulczynski, K. Kuratowski, T. Manteuffel, T. Marchlewski, K. Michalowski, Z. Modzelewski, S. Piekowski, and W. Szafer, members of the Presidium of the PAN; Prof St. Leszczycki, deputy scientific secretary; Prof St. Zolkiewski, secretary of Section One; Prof K. Petrisewicz, secretary of Section Two; Prof M. Smialowski, secretary of Section Three; and Prof W. Nowacki, secretary of Section Four.

At the meeting it was resolved to set up and appoint staffs for the following committees and commissions:

Section One - Program Commission of the Institute of History of Material Culture (Komisja Programowa Instytutu Historii Kultury Materialnej).

Section Two - Commission on Evolution (Komisja Ewolucjonizmu), Commission on Organization of the Mountain Natural Science Station (Komisja do Spraw Organizacji Stacji Przyrodniczej Gorskiej) in the Tatry Mountains, Commission for Matters Concerning the Experimental Facilities of the PAU (Komisja do Spraw Majatkow Doswiadczalnych PAU, Polish Academy of Learning), Committee on Botany (Komitet Botaniczny), Committee on Zoology (Komitet Zoologiczny), Committee on Microbiology (Komitet do Spraw Mikrobiologii), and Committee on the Science of Pavlov (Komitet do Spraw Nauki Pawlowa).

[Section Three - None given.]

Section Four - Commission on Underground Gasification of Coal Seams (Komisja Podziemnego Zgazowywania Pokladow Weglowych) and Committee on Architecture and City Planning (Komitet Architektury i Urbanistyki).

Prof W. Szafer pointed out the necessity for setting up an Agricultural Committee (Komitet Rolniczy) and a Committee for Conservation of Natural Resources (Komitet Ochrony Przyrody).

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The Presidium approved the following motions concerning research establishments presented by Prof St. Leszczycki, deputy scientific secretary:

Section Two - (1) The P/N should take over the Research Laboratory of Medical Microbiology (Zaklad Mikrobiologii Lekarskiej) of the Academy of Medicine in Wroclaw and set up in its place the Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy Instytut Immunologii i Terapii Doswiadczalnej). (2) The PAN should combine the Museum of Zoology (Muzeum Zoologiczny) in Warsaw, the Museum of Natural History (Muzeum Przyrodniczy) in Poznan, and the Museum of Natural History in Lodz, and set up in their place the Institute of Zoology (Instytut Zoologiczny). (3) The PAN should set up the Research Laboratory of Ecology (Zaklad Ekologii) as an auxiliary scientific research laboratory in Section Two.

Section Four - As auxiliary research laboratories in Section Four, the PAN should set up (1) a Research Laboratory of Mechanics of Continuous Media (Zaklad Mechaniki Srodkow Ciaglych), (2) a Research Laboratory of Electronics (Zaklad Elektroniki), and (3) a Research Laboratory of Vibrations (Zaklad Badania Drgan).

Report on the First Session of the General Assembly of the PAN

The first session of the General Assembly of the PAN was held on 5 July 1952, with the following participants: Comrade Wladyslaw Kowalski, Marshal of the Sejm; Comrade Jozef Cyrankiewicz, Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Secretary of the Central Committee (Komitet Centralny) of the PZPR (Polska Zjednoczona Partja Robotnicza, Polish United Workers Party); Comrade Stefan Jedrychowski, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Eugeniusz Szyr, Assistant Chairman of the PKPG (Panstwowa Komisja Planowania Gospodarczego, State Economic Planning Commission); Comrade Jan Dab-Kociol, Minister of Agriculture; Comrade Jerzy Sztachelski, Minister of Health; Comrade Eugenia Krassowska and Comrade Henryk Golanski, Deputy Ministers of Higher Education; Comrade Henryk Jablonski, Deputy Minister of Education; Comrade Pawel Wojas, Vice-Chairman of the CRZZ (Centralna Rada Zwiazkow Zawodowych, Central Council of Trade Unions); Comrade Marian Jaworski, Secretary-General of ZSCh Zwiasek Samopomocy Chlopskiej, Union of Peasant Self-Help), and other invited guests and members of the PAN, totaling 111 individuals.

Scientific committees and commissions were set up only on a provisional basis, since according to the intent of the statute they must be approved by the Council of Ministers. By scientific committees is meant permanent institutions, active in the sections of the PAN, whose membership consists of representatives of interested offices of ministries and economic units, and specially invited persons, in addition to the members of the PAN. The committees constitute a permanent advisory body to the sections. On the other hand, commissions are created to handle specific organizational tasks. In case of necessity, they can be changed into committees. So far, the following committees and commissions have been created:

Section One

Committee on Law, Committee on Economics, Committee on the History of Polish Science, Committee on Slavic and Russian Literature, Oriental Committee, Committee on Philosophy, Committee on Neophilology, Committee on the History of Material Culture and the History of Art, Committee on Ancient Culture, Committee on Polish Literature, and Committee on Linguistics.

Program Commission of the Institute of History and Program Commission of the Institute of History of Material Culture.

Section One has a total of 11 committees and 2 commissions.

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Section Two

Committee on Ecology, Committee on Biochemistry, Committee on Anthropology, Committee on Parasitology, Committee on Botany, Committee on Zoology, Committee on Microbiology, and Committee on the Science of Pavlov.

Commission on Evolution, Commission on Organization of the Mountain Natural Science Station in the Tatry Mountains, and Commission for Matters Concerning the Experimental Facilities of the PAU.

Section Two has a total of 8 committees and 3 commissions.

Section Three

Committee on Mathematics; Committee on Physics; Committee on Chemistry, with the following subcommittees: Subcommittee on Inorganic Chemistry and Technology, Subcommittee on Organic Chemistry and Technology, and Subcommittee on Physicochemistry and Chemical Engineering; Committee on Geography; Committee on Astronomy; Committee on Geodesy; Committee on Geophysics (Komitet Geofizyczny).

Section Three has a total of seven committees.

Section Four

Committee on Architecture and City Planning, Committee on Land Engineering, Committee on Water Engineering, Committee on Machine Construction, Committee on Technology of Machinery (Komitet Technologii Maszyn), Committee on Metallurgy (Komitet Hutnictwa), Committee on Mining, and Committee on Electrotechnology.

Organizational Commission of the Water Institute, Organizational Commission of the Institute of Basic Technical Problems, and Commission on Underground Gasification of Coal Seams.

Section Four has a total of 8 committees and 3 commissions.

In accordance with the suggestions of the Congress of Science (Kongres Nauki) and in accordance with the law creating the PAN, the bases of scientific activity of the PAN are the scientific research establishments. Realizing the importance of this matter, the Scientific Secretariat and the Presidium have analyzed the organization and the work of a number of establishments under various ministries, particularly the Ministry of Higher Education and the Ministry of Health. Some of these establishments are to be taken over, after agreement with the respective ministries, as actual research establishments of the PAN.

They include the State Mathematics Institute, Nencki State Institute of Experimental Biology, Institute for Literary Research, and Research Laboratory of Dendrology and Pomology in Kornik. A few more institutes will be taken over later by the PAN. Work has started on the organization of new scientific research establishments, such as the Research Laboratory of Ecology; Institute of History; Water Institute; and (within the framework of the Institute of Basic Technical Problems) Research Laboratory of Mechanics of Continuous Media, Research Laboratory of Vibrations, and Research Laboratory of Electronics. In addition, the PAN will take over the scientific research activity of some of the educational institutes. At two meetings, with representatives of the Scientific Secretariat and the Ministry of Higher Education taking part, cooperation of the PAN with this ministry was discussed.

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In particular, the General Assembly discussed the problem of scientific planning and control over the fulfillment of plans. Some time was spent discussing the framework of the statute of the educational academic institutes, and the matter of cadres supported by the PAN was discussed.

The Scientific Secretariat is engaged in taking over the scientific research establishments of the Polish Academy of Learning and the Warsaw Scientific Society (Towarzystwo Naukowe Warszawskie), and the experimental facilities left by the Polish Academy of Learning.

The Scientific Secretariat held some special sessions to discuss the plan for PAN publications and publications of the other institutions and societies. The plan for scientific meetings and conferences in 1952 and 1953 was discussed, particularly from the point of view of PAN participation.

1952 Report of the Scientific Secretary of the PAN

[This report was given at the plenary session of the Presidium of the PAN on 23 January 1953 by Prof St. Mazur.]

The first meeting of the PAN took place 9 April 1952. During the first months of the existence of the PAN, there was no uniform policy as regards the direction the PAN should take to best fulfill its tasks. The problems being treated were new and difficult, and there was insufficient knowledge of the status of science and the needs of the national economy. It was therefore necessary for the scientific committees and commissions, the sections of the PAN, and the Scientific Secretariat to work for a few months to determine the conditions necessary for setting up a plan of operation for the PAN.

The activities of the PAN in 1952 can be divided into two periods. The first period extends from the creation of the PAN to the first session held by the General Assembly, on 5 July 1952. The second period extends from this session to the end of 1952.

During the first period, the PAN had no research establishments, except four auxiliary research establishments assumed by the Presidium on the eve of the first session of the General Assembly. During this period, the PAN was operating as a scientific authority, and was formulating the guiding principles for planning research projects particularly important for the development of the national economy and the national culture.

The plan for research projects particularly important in the development of the national economy and the national culture, after being approved by the Council of Ministers, becomes a state plan for scientific research projects. This in turn constitutes the basis for individual plans of research for scientific research establishments in the country. The efforts of the scientific research workers should be concentrated most effectively on the development of subjects of major significance.

More than 400 scientific workers in the 33 scientific committees created by the sections of the PAN were employed in formulating the guiding principles. Each of the scientific committees worked on principles in the field of science each represented. These were presented to the first session of the General Assembly. Discussions held at the meetings of the sections of the PAN and the Scientific Secretariat resulted in numerous changes; fundamentally, however, the principles approved were those presented by the scientific committees. The scientific secretary decided to treat the guiding principles as introductory and to publish them in issues of the periodical Nauka Polska (Polish Science), and later to hold a series of meetings and conferences to discuss them in their entirety. This was done because the guiding principles overlooked some areas of research.

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In the second period of activity of the PAN in 1952, organizing the network of its own scientific research establishments took precedence over other matters. During this period the PAN either took over or organized a number of scientific research establishments. According to the Council of Ministers' resolutions dated 9 July and 26 September 1952, and the prior recommendations of the Presidium, the following scientific research establishments under the Minister of Higher Education were transferred to the PAN: Institute of Literary Research, to Section One; Nencki State Institute of Experimental Biology, Research Laboratory of Dendrology and Pomology, State Museum of Zoology in Warsaw, Museum of Natural History in Lodz, and Museum of Natural History in Poznan, to Section Two; and State Mathematics Institute to Section Three.

The State Museum of Zoology in Warsaw, the Museum of Natural History in Lodz, and the Museum of Natural History in Poznan will become an independent research center of the PAN named the Institute of Zoology. The remaining scientific research establishments will become independent scientific research establishments of the PAN.

During the period which this report covers, the PAN organized a new independent scientific research establishment, the Institute of History. The creation of the Institute of History produced the proper conditions for a further development of historical sciences among the Poles. It should contribute significantly to accelerating the process of transforming Poland into a socialist nation.

The Institute of History is to be a central scientific research institute in historical sciences. It plans, directly conducts, and coordinates the scientific research projects, the education of the cadres, and publishing activity, on a national scale. In creating the Institute of History, the Scientific Secretariat simultaneously created its Directorate. This consisted of Tadeusz Manteuffel, contributing member of the PAN; Prof Dr Boguslaw Lesnodorski, director; Prof Dr Leon Grosfeld, assistant director; and Prof Dr Witold Kula, scientific secretary.

During the period which this report covers, a number of auxiliary scientific research establishments of the PAN were organized. The resolution of the Presidium dated 4 July 1952 created the following Research Laboratory of Ecology, in Section Two; and Research Laboratory of Mechanics of Continuous Media, Research Laboratory of Vibrations, and Research Laboratory of Electronics, in Section Four.

The Research Laboratory of Ecology, the largest of these laboratories, directed by Prof Dr Kazimierz Tarwid, started local stations at Ruda Czechowska and Puszcza Kampinoska. It emphasized the training of young scientific workers.

The research establishments created by Section Four contained a smaller number of scientific personnel, but all were conducting research work within the framework of the plans set up by the plenum of the section.

The Research Laboratory of Mechanics of Continuous Media, directed by Prof Dr Wacław Olszak, engineer, has occupied itself with problems on the theory of elasticity and hydromechanics and aeromechanics transferred from the Research Laboratory of Construction Mechanics (Zakład Mechaniki Budowli) of the Gdansk Polytechnic. This research laboratory took over the publication of the Archiwum Mechaniki Stosowanej (Archives of Applied Mechanics).

In addition to research projects, the Research Laboratory of Vibrations, directed by Prof Dr Ignacy Malecki, engineer, also conducted training of scientific cadres, despite the necessity of finishing projects transferred from the Main Institute of Technical Physics (Główny Instytut Fizyki Technicznej). This research laboratory has put out a new publication, Archiwum Elektrotechniki (The Electrotechnical Archives).

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The Research Laboratory of Electronics, directed by Janusz Groszkowski, ordinary member of the PAN, started research during the final weeks of 1952. Some subjects from the research plan of the Industrial Telecommunications Institute (Przemysłowy Instytut Telekomunikacji) were taken over by this research establishment.

The activities of the above-mentioned four research establishments can be properly evaluated only after a certain period of time. In any case, it is necessary to recognize the particularly heartening fact that by the creation of these research establishments in Section Four, planned research was initiated in basic technical sciences so far neglected by the Poles.

During the period this report covers, the Scientific Secretariat created the following six additional auxiliary scientific research establishments: Workshop of the History of Periodical Writing in Poland (Pracownia Historii Czasopiśmiennictwa w Polsce), in Section One; Research Laboratory of Parasitology (Zakład Parazytologii), Research Laboratory of Genetics and Plant Cultivation (Zakład Genetyki i Hodowli Roslin), and Research Center of Paleozoology (Zakład Paleozoologii) in Section Two; Research Center of Metals (Zakład Metali) and Scientific Research Station (Stacja Naukowo-badawcza) in the Construction of the J. Stalin Palace of Culture and Science, in Section Three.

All these scientific research establishments, created toward the end of 1952, have concentrated their efforts mainly on organizational problems, with the exception of the Workshop of the History of Periodical Writing in Poland which began working immediately after being created. The Workshop of the History of Periodical Writing in Poland, with its headquarters in Lodz, is directed by Jozef Chalasinski, ordinary member of the PAN. It has the job of conducting its own research projects, and coordinating research projects on the history of periodical writing in cooperation with the Institute for Literary Research and the Institute of History.

The Research Laboratory of Parasitology, directed by Witold Stefanski, contributing member of the PAN, has started research in general parasitology and in veterinary parasitology.

The Research Laboratory of Genetics and Plant Cultivation, directed by Edmund Malinowski, titular member of the PAN, is to conduct its research mainly in the creation of new forms of improved plants.

The Research Center of Paleozoology, directed by Roman Kozlowski, ordinary member of the PAN, is to take over the workshop of the former Museum of Natural History (Muzeum Ziemi).

The Research Center of Metals, directed by Aleksander Krupkowski, ordinary member of the PAN, with its headquarters in Krakow, is to become part of the Institute of Basic Technical Problems.

The task of the Scientific Research Station in the Construction of the J. Stalin Palace of Culture and Science, directed by Stanislaw H-pel, contributing member of the PAN, is to study methods of Soviet engineering in construction of skyscrapers and their application to Polish conditions, as well as to conduct independent scientific research projects in this field. The scientific personnel includes ten workers delegated by institutes and construction project offices. A commission created by the Presidium of the PAN permanently supervises the work of the station.

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By the end of 1952, the number of scientific research establishments of the PAN increased by seven more auxiliary scientific research establishments. They were scientific research establishments formerly belonging to the Polish Academy of Learning and to the Warsaw Scientific Society.

Thus the following auxiliary scientific research establishments were set up in Section One: Research Laboratory of Linguistics, directed by Kazimierz Nitsch, deputy chairman of the PAN; Research Laboratory of the History of Material Culture, directed by Docent Dr Tadeusz Reyman; Research Laboratory of the History of Arts, directed by Docent Dr Tadeusz Mankowski; and Workshop for a Medieval Latin Dictionary (Pracownia Słownika Łaciny Średniowiecznej), directed by Prof Dr Marian Plezia. The following were set up in Section Two: Museum of Natural History, directed by Prof Dr Jan Stach; Research Laboratory of Pharmaceutical Botany (Zakład Botaniki Farmaceutycznej), directed by Prof Dr Gatta-Kostyal; and Research Laboratory of Anthropological Sciences (Zakład Nauk Antropologicznych) in Warsaw.

Finally, by 31 December 1952, the PAN had 22 scientific research establishments, of which six were independent. Of all these research establishments, seven were in Section One, nine in Section Two, one in Section Three, and five in Section Four.

After analyzing the gaps in science not yet covered, the Scientific Secretariat has developed a plan for a network of scientific research establishments of the PAN. Its realization should eliminate the most serious gaps. After the sections of the PAN began preparations for setting up some of the projected research establishments, the scientific secretary, acting in the name of the Presidium created the following independent scientific research establishments: Research Laboratory of Pond Biology (Zakład Biologii Stawowej), and Research Laboratory of Conservation (Zakład Ochrony Przyrody), in Section Two; Institute of Physics, Institute of Geography, and Research Laboratory of Geophysics (Zakład Geofizyki), in Section Three; and Institute of Basic Technical Problems, in Section Four. To complete the picture, it is necessary to point out that on the basis of the resolution of the Presidium dated 4 July 1952, the Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy was founded as an independent scientific research establishment of the PAN. It formerly was the Research Laboratory of Medical Microbiology (Zakład Mikrobiologii Lekarskiej) of the Academy of Medicine in Wrocław.

The Research Laboratory of Pond Biology, with its headquarters in Krakow, is to conduct scientific research on methods of rational production of fish in typical ponds of the southern part of the country.

The Research Laboratory of Conservation was taken over from the Ministry of Higher Schools; the Institute of Physics is to be formed from the corresponding institute of the University of Warsaw; and the Institute of Geography is to be formed from the corresponding institute of the University of Warsaw and the Section of Scientific Affairs of the Polish Geographical Society (Polskie Towarzystwo Geograficzne). The following three scientific research units are to form the Research Laboratory of Geophysics: Seismological Observatory (Obserwatorium Sejsmologiczne) in Warsaw, Geophysical Observatory (Obserwatorium Geofizyczne) in Swider, and Slask Geophysical Station (Slaska Stacja Geofizyczna) in Raciborz. During the first period, the Institute of Basic Technical Problems is to be formed of the following four auxiliary scientific research establishments existing in Section Four: Research Laboratory of Mechanics of Continuous Media, Research Laboratory of Vibrations, Research Laboratory of Electronics, and Research Laboratory of Metals.

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In Section Four the PAN will shortly acquire another independent scientific research establishment, the Institute of Water Construction (Instytut Budownictwa Wodnego), which formerly was a corresponding scientific research establishment of the Gdansk Polytechnic. The acquisition of this institute was anticipated in the resolution of the Council of Ministers dated 10 October 1952 whereby, in agreement with the resolution of the Scientific Secretariat dated 9 September 1952, the Committee of Water Economy (Komitet Gospodarki Wodnej) was created in the Presidium of the PAN. The task of the Committee of Water Economy, under the chairmanship of Romuald Cebertowicz, contributing member of the PAN, is to develop an over-all detailed plan for water economy in Poland, with particular emphasis on the optimum utilization of the Wisla River basin.

Some of the scientific research establishments of the PAN, i.e., those organized or in the stage of organization, are connected with the higher schools not only as regards personnel, but also as regards location and equipment. This is only a passing phase which is caused in particular by an insufficient number of scientific cadres.

The scientific secretary likewise reviews the "affiliated" projects of some of the scientific research establishments of the higher schools. Affiliation of a scientific research establishment signifies that the PAN determines its plan of research projects and assists its realization by granting additional budgetary funds and means, such as endowments. This will be first applied in the case of an affiliated Institute of Philosophy (Instytut Filozofii) of the University of Warsaw, which will be shortly created.

During the second period of its activity, the PAN likewise made some progress in training scientific cadres. A nation-wide recruitment program starting November 1952 produced 13 candidates in the scientific research establishments. In addition, some of the scientific research establishments are training scientific research workers by giving special seminars.

During the entire period which this report covers, the scientific committees in the sections of the PAN have played an important role. With the passing of time, the number of these committees has increased and some committees have become larger; by 31 December 1952 there were 39 scientific committees -- 11 in Section One, 8 in Section Two, 10 in Section Three, and 10 in Section Four. These together contain more than 500 scientific research workers. In accordance with the resolution of the PAN, the task of the scientific committee is to develop plans for scientific research projects to be conducted by the scientific research establishments belonging to the PAN and to other agencies, coordinate the activity of these scientific research centers, develop over-all plans for scientific publications, and in addition assume the initiative in supplementing the network of the scientific research establishments and their organizations.

The first task the scientific committees were entrusted with was to establish (in the area of their concern) the guiding principles of a plan for particularly important research projects.

During the period of this report, all the sections of the PAN were occupied with scientific works for publication. Sections Two, Three, and Four together approved a total of 120 scientific works and Section One approved 383 scientific works.

The scientific meetings of the special scientific societies have had considerable influence on the development of Polish science. This activity should be maintained. In the new situation arising with the creation of the PAN, the scientific societies should still play a very important role. Unfortunately, during the period covered by this report, the PAN was occupied to an insufficient degree with the scientific societies under its care. The Scientific Secretariat, by a resolution dated 2 December 1952, created in the Presidium of the PAN the

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Commission of Scientific Societies (Komisja Towarzystw Naukowych), under the chairmanship of Witold Wierzbicki, deputy chairman of the PAN, to study the problem of scientific societies.

During the period which this report covers, 33 special scientific societies were under the care of the PAN, of which 15 belonged to Section One, 10 belonged to Section Two, and 8 to Section Three. As is known, there were no special scientific societies in technical sciences; but to a great degree the Chief Technical Organization (Naczelna Organizacja Techniczna), directed by Witold Wierzbicki, deputy chairman of the PAN, serves the purpose. These scientific societies have a total of 20 thousand members. However, only nine scientific societies surpass the average membership of 600. In addition, five scientific societies have less than 100 members each. This illustrates the wide organizational distribution of the Polish scientific societies. Organs of the PAN have approved the plan for publications of scientific societies, but in many cases, after these organs granted a subsidy to the societies, they did not even see the table of contents of the publications.

All the scientific societies together organized 14 scientific meetings and several scientific conferences. The sections of the PAN have influenced the selection of the themes of some of these meetings and conferences, and have sent their own representatives to them. It is necessary to add that a few of the scientific societies were not active during the period which this report covers, outside of engaging in publishing activity. Popularization of science was conducted by only 13 scientific societies, or less than 40 percent. In accordance with the resolution, the PAN is the institution which is to direct generally the popularization of science in the community, organize and conduct actual efforts in this sphere, and cooperate with other institutions. The conferences held with the representatives of a number of institutions pointed out the lack of planning and coordination in this field, and emphasized the necessity for an over-all outlook regarding the problems related to popularizing science by the PAN. For this reason, there is need for a Committee for Popularizing Science (Komitet Upowszechnienia Nauki) to integrate the activities of the scientific societies in this project.

During the period which this report covers, preparations were made for beginning the publication activity of the PAN. The Scientific Secretariat, by a resolution dated 4 November 1952, created in the Presidium of the PAN the Commission of Scientific Publications (Komisja Wydawnictw Naukowych), under the chairmanship of Tadeusz Manteuffel, contributing member of the PAN. Its main task is to develop the guiding principles to be followed by the publications of the PAN and by subsidized publications, and to pass judgment on the annual publication plans of the PAN. On the basis of the recommendations presented by the scientific committees, a plan of the titles of the publications for 1953 was set up. It included publications which are to appear as publications of the PAN, its organs, and its scientific research establishments.

It has been resolved to publish three central organs of the PAN, as follows: Nauka Polska (Polish Science), dedicated to problems of development of science in Poland; the foreign language publication, Biuletyn Polskiej Akademii Nauk (Bulletin of the Polish Academy of Sciences), containing announcements about the more important attainments of research in sciences of sections Two, Three, and Four; and the publication Sprawozdania z Czynnosci i Prac Polskiej Akademii Nauk (Reports on the Activities and Works of the Polish Academy of Sciences), carrying news about the activities of the PAN and its organs and scientific research centers. The Scientific Secretariat began selecting the editorial staffs for these central organs at the end of 1952.

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The PAN does not yet have its own publishing house; its publishing is done by other publication enterprises, in particular the State Scientific Publications (Panstwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe). On the basis of an agreement concluded with the Central Administration of Printing and Allied Trades (Centralny Zarzad Przemyslu Graficznego), the PAN assumed, on 1 October 1952, the direction of scientific publication at the scientific printing houses in Wroclaw, Karkow, Poznan, and Warsaw. This ensures the publication of the works of the PAN. As a result of the resolution of the Council of Ministers on 10 January 1953 concerning the transfer to the PAN of the Ossolineum Scientific Foundation (Zaklad Narodowy imienia Ossolinskich), the PAN will also shortly acquire its own publication enterprise for social sciences.

During the period which this report covers, library functions of the PAN began to be regulated. The resolution of the Scientific Secretariat, dated 4 November 1952, created the Library Commission (Komisja Biblioteczna), under Jozef Chalasinski, ordinary member of the PAN, as an auxiliary organ of the Scientific Secretariat. It coordinates and supervises the operations of libraries of the PAN and handles other matters concerning the PAN library system. According to a plan which the Library Commission developed for the creation of PAN libraries, libraries are to be opened in Warsaw, Krakow, Wroclaw, and Kornik. The library in Krakow is to consist of the former library of the Polish Academy of Learning; the library in Wroclaw, of the library which belonged to the Ossolineum; and the library in Kornik, of the library of the Kornik Foundation (Fundacja Kornicka) which was transferred to the PAN. The Library Commission likewise developed a plan for the import of books for scientific research establishments of the PAN, and a plan for the organization of exchanges of publications in this country and abroad.

The picture of the PAN's activities to date would not be complete if the accomplishments in the organization of cooperation with foreign science were not mentioned. The PAN assumed the obligation of organizing this cooperation, and sent its own members, as well as scholars outside its membership, as scientific representatives abroad. A total of 26 scholars, 12 of whom were members of the PAN, were delegated to 15 scientific congresses abroad.

A cultural agreement already concluded between Poland and Czechoslovakia for 1953 calls for cooperation in scientific fields between the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. A similar clause likewise exists in the cultural agreement between Poland and the GDR. Polish contacts with the academies of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies have so far been few and only occasional. Of considerable significance to Poland would be closer relations with the Academy of Sciences USSR, because the Poles would like to pattern their activity after the Soviet academy in order to realize the great tasks facing them.

During the period of this report, the PAN has received considerable assistance from the party and the government. With the passing of time, the cooperation of the Scientific Secretariat with the State Economic Planning Commission (Panstwowa Komisja Planowania Gospodarczego) and with other offices of the ministries -- particularly the Ministry of Higher Education, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Agriculture -- will become progressively closer and more successful.

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